$$P(k; p,n) = p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k} \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{x_{-}} P(x) dx = \int_{x_{+}}^{\infty} P(x) dx = (1 - C)/2$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{k-} P(k_{i}p_{i}n) = \sum_{k=k_{+}}^{n} P(k_{i}p_{i}n) = (1-c)/2$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{k_{+}} P(k; p, n) \ge 1 - (1 - c) 12$$

$$\frac{1}{2} P(k; p, n) \ge 1 - (1-c)/2$$

$$k = k.$$

eg. ≥90% confidence